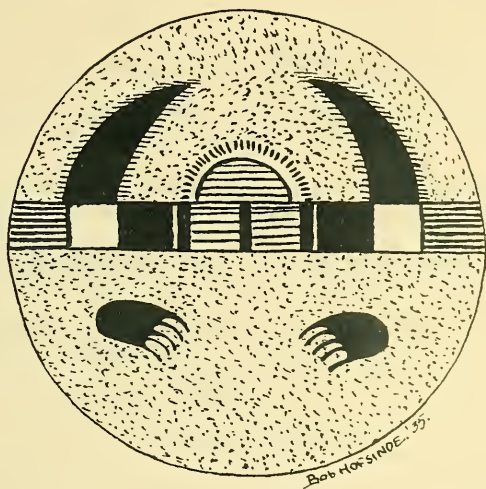


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# INDIANS AT + WORK



FEBRUARY 15, 1935

A NEWS SHEET FOR INDIANS  
AND THE INDIAN SERVICE

· OFFICE · OF · INDIAN · AFFAIRS ·  
WASHINGTON, D. C.





## I N D I A N S A T W O R K

CONTENTS OF THE ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 15, 1935.

Volume II	Number 13
	Page
EDITORIAL . . . . .	1
Commissioner Collier Writes of the Employment of Indians in the Indian Service . . . . .	5
The Bruner "Memorial" - R.I.P..... By Walter V. Woehlke . .	12
Coordination on a Reservation. . . . .	14
The Organization Work Begins..... By Walter V. Woehlke . .	17
An Investigation in the Interests of Land Utilization and Economic Rehabilitation . . . . .	21
The Northern Cheyenne Stock Growers Association..... By W. R. Centerwall. . .	23
Scenes from An Indian Range - Country of the Northern Cheyenne Association . . . . .	24
Pueblo Children Represent the United States in An International Art Exhibit . . . . .	27
State Cooperation and An "Act of God". . . . .	29
Indians at Work on the Ah-gwah-ching Sanatorium. . . . .	31
Sioux Designs and Their Origins..... By Carrie Alberta Lyford	33
Sioux Designs. . . . .	34-35
The Committee on Indian Arts and Crafts Reports. . . . .	38
A Permanent Exhibit of Indian Art at the Indian Office . . . .	39
Indians Build Bridges at Low Cost . . . . .	41
Scenes from the Ganado Bridge - Built by Indians with a Service Pile Driver . . . . .	42
Indians Build A Community House At Picuris Pueblo. . . . .	44
From IECW Progress Reports . . . . .	45



This issue of INDIANS AT WORK summarizes the facts of Indian employment. Some of the compiled figures have proved astonishing even to those of us at the Washington Office who have been promoting the Indian employment trend.

In "regular", or permanent, Indian Service, the showing is less impressive than in the emergency service, and it ought to be so; (1) in the permanent Indian Service the new policy found numerous white employees already "on the job", and experienced, competent and devoted. There was no "starting from scratch". (2) Civil Service has protected and rightfully continues to cover these devoted employees, but it also protects some white employees whose virtues are not outstanding. (3). The permanent service includes numerous positions whose requirements are properly technical, and in addition numerous executive positions which cannot be successfully filled without prior experience in the routines of Government service. But, finally, (4) Indian employment policy is not a thing detached from other policies, but is inter-

connected with them, and among these other policies increased education, pointing toward specific careers, is one of the foremost.

This increased education, and more practical education, is being sought through changes in the Service's own school system, and through scholarship aids and loans which gradually are opening to Indians the doors of all of the technical, professional and liberal arts institutions. The big chance in this second line comes from the Indian Reorganization Act appropriations, and it is hoped that the educational fund, at least, will be available within two or three months.

Indians, with this new help, can in many instances make themselves eligible under Civil Service, gaining thereby the protections of Civil Service and the chance for employment outside as well as inside the Indian Service. In other cases, they can acquire the specific training needed for various positions in the permanent service, even though they do not attain Civil Service rating.

This editorial comment on the record of Indian employment must bring out another, and, in the long run, a more fundamental aspect of the subject. The employment summary states:

"Omitted here is the question: What advances have the Indians themselves made in group self-help and individual self-help - in the building up of a life and a program not dependent on Government subsidy?"

When Indian resources are brought into Indian use - into

a planned use by the organized Indians themselves - the employment opportunities for Indians will become indefinitely greater, both in volume and variety, than would be the case if every job in the Government's Indian Service were instantly manned with an Indian.

Moreover, when a planned use of Indian resources by the Indians themselves is achieved, a far more wholesome and stable condition of employment will have been brought about. Now, employment depends on the extremely uncertain future of Government appropriations. Then, employment will depend only on the cumulative, wisely organized effort of the Indians themselves.

Of course, there are tens of thousands of Indians who cannot now even start to use their own properties, for they have no properties to use. Indeed, for the Indians as a whole, the land acquisition and financial credit parts of the Indian Reorganization Act program are important; for these propertyless Indians they are pre-requisite to all else.

But for other tens of thousands of Indians, the future need not wholly, or even largely, depend on future appropriations. They have their properties, and now, under the Indian Reorganization Act, they have the power to get their properties into shape to be conserved and used by themselves.

The Indian Service in its entirety, and Indian employment by the Government in every branch, is a means to an end. This end, in its material aspect, is Indian use of the Indians' own resources,

and Indian economic freedom, achieved by individual and group effort within the American economic system. The goal is attainable, and by much more than a score of groups the goal is actually being attained in these current years.

"All for each and each for all." As Indian group testing works itself out under the new policies, each individual Indian will find that his own personal opportunities are multiplied.

JOHN COLLIER

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

COMMISSIONER COLLIER WRITES OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS IN THE INDIAN SERVICE

The February 1 INDIANS AT WORK carried a note on the increase of employment of Indians in the Indian Service. In this issue we are able to give a further analysis of this increase. As stated in the February 1 issue, in the fiscal year 1933 Indians received 29.9% of the Indian Service payroll. In the fiscal year 1935, they are receiving 58.7% of the total pay roll. The increase of Indian employment in the non-Civil Service branches of the Indian Office has been 583.7% from the fiscal year 1933 to the fiscal year 1935. Commissioner Collier's statement to the Appropriations Committee follows.

"EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS IN GOVERNMENT INDIAN SERVICE"

"It is the stated policy of the present Administration to go as far and as fast as is consistent with efficiency in the employment of Indians in Indian Service.

"Civil Service protections of white employees have not been diminished and they will not be; but under the Indian Reorganization Act, approved June 18, last, as vacancies arise the Indian candidate, if possessed of equivalent practical qualifications, is entitled to preference, whether or not he can show Civil Service eligibility.

"The present Administration is now twenty-two months old, and I am presenting facts from the financial records of the current fiscal year and of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, to answer the questions: Are Indians being more largely used in Indian Service? Has the announced policy been carried out?

"The compilation which I am offering shows the totals of Indian Service pay rolls for the fiscal year 1933 and the fiscal year 1935, broken down into the regular (the Civil Service) and the irregular (the non-Civil Service) pay rolls, each of these being broken down into the white pay roll and the Indian pay roll. The Public Works, Emergency Conservation, and other emergency pay rolls are of the non-Civil Service type and are amalgamated with the irregular pay roll, in order to establish comparisons. For regular, or Civil Service positions, the gross salaries, without quarters or legislative deductions, are shown, so that fair comparisons may be reached.

"In the fiscal year 1933, Indians received 29.9% of the total Indian Service pay roll, regular and irregular, and whites received 70.1%.

"In the fiscal year 1935, Indians are receiving 58.7% of the total pay roll, regular and irregular, and whites are receiving 41.3%.

"Of the irregular or non-Civil Service pay roll, 58.9% was paid to Indians in 1933, and 78.7% is being paid in 1935.

"The 'irregular' pay roll of 1933 and the 'emergency' pay roll of 1935 are fully comparable. 'Irregular' employees in 1933 subjugated lands and built roads, irrigation systems and buildings. The 'emergency' employees of 1935 build roads, irrigation systems and buildings, carry out soil erosion work of all types, plant trees, fight fires and prevent fires, destroy pests, subjugate lands, and in general carry forward the developing program of protection and planned use of natural resources. The technical operations of 'emergency' work in 1935 go far beyond those of 'irregular' work in 1933, and they more exhaustively test the capacity of Indians (a) for varied work and (b) for steadfast, consecutive work. Hence, the comparison of the non-Civil

Service pay rolls of 1933 and 1935 is most revealing of all. The proportional gain in Indian employment in this division, as seen above, has been 45.6 per cent. from 1933 to 1935.

"Of the regular, or Civil Service, pay roll, 22.6% went to Indians in 1933, in comparison with 26% in 1935. The actual number of Indians in Civil Service diminished, not increased (from 2,112 in 1933 to 2,083 in 1935, a decrease of 29). Various Civil Service jobs of the laborer grade were abolished and their functions were 'taken up' in the non-Civil Service division; more Indians were placed in Civil Service jobs of the higher ranges; hence a slightly increased Indian Civil Service pay roll has been paid to a smaller number of Indians.

"The gross salaries of whites, on the regular or Civil Service pay roll, in 1933 were \$8,140,882. In 1935, this Civil Service pay roll of whites is \$6,609,247, a decrease of \$1,531,635, or 16.3%. This reduction can be attributed largely to economies forced by legislative enactments. Meanwhile the Indian pay roll under Civil Service has not suffered, but actually shows a very slight increase. The regular, or Civil Service, pay roll of Indians in 1933 was \$2,385,800 and in 1935, it is \$2,395,425, or an increase of \$9,625, or 0.04%.

"The non-Civil Service pay roll of Indians in 1933 was \$1,721,442. In 1935, its total including expenditures from emergency appropriations, is \$11,769,802, an increase of \$10,048,360, or 583.7%.

"The irregular or non-Civil Service pay roll of whites in 1933 was \$1,462,331. In 1935, including expenditures from emergency appropriations, it is \$3,169,299, an increase of \$1,699,968, or 115.7%.

"When the pay roll of whites, from the Civil Service and the irregular pay rolls combined, is contrasted as between the years 1933 and 1935, it is found that the total salaries and wages for whites have increased by \$368,333, or 3.8%. When the pay roll to Indians, Civil Service and irregular, is combined, it is found that the increase of Indian salaries and wages has been \$10,057,985, or 244.8%.

"Has the multiplied use of Indians cut down efficiency? There are no ready statistical answers to this question. A representative opinion, and certainly an authoritative one, is stated by Mr. Robert Fechner, Director of the total Emergency Conservation Work of which Indian Emergency Conservation Work is a part. Mr. Fechner stated in a letter of September 8, 1934, (published in the October 1, 1934 Indians at Work) and in a subsequent interview:

"On my recent trip in the West and the Northwest I had an opportunity of observing the Indian work on the reservations, which I consider one of the finest things I have ever seen. I saw some wonderful water conservation work done by them, soil erosion, cultural work in the forests, building of fire trails, etc., and their camps compare favorably in every way with those of the white boys.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Without going into detail over any particular project or set of projects I would like to say that I was impressed by the scientific methods used and also by the industriousness of the Indians. I could not help but think how widely at variance the actual facts were from the prevailing white impression. That is to say, everywhere I went I saw Indians working hard and displaying an intelligent interest in what they were doing, yet for the most part white people, ignorant of the Indians except by hearsay, believe that they are averse to work and incapable of displaying the same kind of interest in a job that a white man would. For my part I am sure that the Indian Emergency Conservation Work compares favorably with the work of the CCC in every respect."

"The above facts on employment do not supply a full picture of the Indian Service record or policy in the matter of personnel. They leave aside, for example, the matter of improvement of standards for white and Indian employees alike. They make no reference to changed educational policies looking to the preparation of the Indians for complete assumption of their own tasks. And they omit the question which, in the end, must be the ruling one, namely: What advances have the Indians themselves made in group self-help and individual self-help -- in the building up of a life and a program not dependent on Government subsidy?

"Nevertheless, the facts given in this statement will be significant and heartening to the Indians and to their friends. They destroy certain evil traditions and errors of belief which have limited the usefulness of Indian Service and have injured the Service and the Indians alike, through many years, in public and in self esteem.

"It has been believed in the past,

First, that Indians, with unimportant exceptions, would not or could not work as white men work -- competitively, steadfastly, and under the foremanship of other Indians; and,

Second, that the white personnel of the Indian Service, silently fighting, or even conspiring, to 'keep the jobs,' would defeat any policy of opening wide to Indians the gates of employment -- and of successful employment. The existing white personnel in Indian Service in the past twenty months could have handicapped, even defeated and discredited the Administration's policy, if it had been determined to do so. By mere neutrality, by failure to join enthusiastically in the Administration's 'act of faith' in

the potentialities of the Indians, the existing white personnel could have discredited the policy.

"Both of these hurtful traditions have been destroyed by the experience of the past twenty months; and their disappearance is like the breaking down of a confining wall which has imprisoned the Indians and the Indian Service alike for generations past.

"One further item. The Indian Reorganization Act, or Wheeler-Howard Act, approved June 18 last, gives broad legislative sanction to the policy of using Indians for Indian Service. As yet, that Act in its practical details is only commencing to go into effect. The results summarized in this statement have been brought about under the authority of prior laws. Henceforward, greater legislative aids will be at the disposal of the new administrative policy.

"A word must be said, in conclusion, as to the performance of those employees (still largely white) who handle the executive and administrative work at Washington and in the Agencies. This executive and administrative personnel, during the past year, has carried a volume of operations which, measured in terms of expenditure alone, has increased by 66.2% as compared with 1933. It has not been possible to build up independent supervisory organizations for the various emergency operations; supervision -- executive management -- has largely been absorbed into the permanent employed forces of the Service.

"The increase in the volume of work handled by the regular forces of the Indian Office actually has been much greater than would be inferred from increase of total expenditure. The reason for this fact is the program of

reorganization which has been pressed with added urgency through every month since this Administration began. The Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 by itself, has added a great volume of new work, and of work new in kind, to the duties of the regular staffs at Washington and at the Agencies. The shift from boarding schools to day schools has thrown increases of work upon the field forces of the Service. Each of the emergency operations (each branch of Public Works done in the Indian country, and the Indian Emergency Conservation Work) has added seriously to the burden upon the permanent staffs. The 200% increase in the volume of daily mail received at the Washington office is merely indicative.

"The successful assumption of multiplied and increased duties -- perhaps a doubling of the burden of work -- by the regular forces of the Indian Service, which still are predominantly white, shows, I believe, that the white personnel of Indian Service is functioning at a fairly high level."

THE BRUNER "MEMORIAL" - R.I.P.

By Walter V. Woehlke

For some months the so-called American Indian Federation, one of the numerous "Indian federations" of which Joseph Bruner of Sapulpa, Oklahoma, is president, has burdened the mails with a "memorial" accusing Commissioner Collier of oppressing the Indians, denying them their citizenship rights and of ramming the Wheeler-Howard Act with its new protection for Indian property down their throats. The "memorial" winds up in a blaze of incoherent glory by demanding the impeachment of the Commissioner, the removal of Federal guardianship over Indian property and the dispensation of relief to Indians by the Red Cross, with a slightly veiled emphasis on the withdrawal of the Federal bars that now safeguard Indian funds and lands from hungry whites.

A copy of the "memorial" was addressed to the Speaker of the House who promptly referred it to the House Indian Affairs Committee. There a member with a sense of humor insisted that it be read aloud to the Committee by its chairman. It was so read. Unable to be present at the meeting, Commissioner Collier for the benefit of the new members of the Committee sent a statement which was also read. In this statement he briefly recited that the American Indian Federation spoke for six of the seven persons whose names appeared on the letterhead, the seventh having repudiated

the use of his name, and for no one else. He appended a telegram from the chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council specifically denying that the Navajo member of the "Federation" spoke for the Navajo tribe or any part thereof. After dissecting the "memorial" and showing its absurdity, the Commissioner intimated that the confusion of thought in the document might be due to the fact that its authors had in mind one thing, the removal of Federal restrictions from Indian property, while they talked at length about Indian citizenship rights.

Representative O'Malley moved that the "memorial" and the statement be filed. Without a word of discussion the Committee, with a sigh of relief, agreed.

The "memorial" was filed.

R.I.P.

COORDINATION ON A RESERVATION

The following report just received from the Consolidated Chippewa Agency indicates the active program that is being undertaken by the Superintendent in carrying out the Indian Service policy as explained in a recent Indian Office Circular:

"On January 7, 1935, 7:00 p.m., a meeting of all the employees at the Consolidated Chippewa Agency was held for the purpose of acquainting the employees with the content of Circular No. 3011.

"Mr. M. L. Burns, Superintendent, was in charge of the meeting. As this was the first meeting of its kind, Superintendent Burns spent most of the time outlining the plans for regular meetings thereafter, briefly outlining the new policies of the Indian Service, and stressing the value of regular all-employee meetings.

"All regular employees, including office, field, and hospital, had received a copy of this circular shortly after it was received at this agency office. Those who had not already read Circular Letter No. 3011 were instructed to do so at once. Mr. Burns, through his personal contact with the Office on a two-weeks visit to Washington, gave his staff a clear idea of the difficulties the Washington Office is up against. He then pointed out how the field workers could assist the Washington Office through cooperation in policies, regulations, and constructive criticism.

"It was decided by all attending that a meeting will be held at the Consolidated Chippewa Agency once a month for the purpose of discussing jurisdiction matters, outstanding circulars on

new policies, new bills, new regulations, and all general matters which many of the office employees do not come into contact with enough to acquaint themselves with the true meanings. It was also decided that meetings could be called by the Superintendent if a matter should present itself which calls for the immediate attention of the office force.

"Superintendent Burns instructed the employees to be on the alert to give constructive criticism, opinions, and new ideas, stressing the point of his staff taking an active interest in the whole Indian problem and not only in the particular branches in which each employee works. The Wheeler-Howard Bill was informally discussed as to the opportunities offered the Indian race.

"The employees responded enthusiastically to the idea of all-employee meetings. Many expressed their desire to have important circulars and regulations explained to them; others stated their desire to be informed of the changing policies and the general 'news' of the Office.

"Mr. Burns has held meetings in the field sub-agencies already and has tried to bring the sub-agencies and the agency into closer contact with informal talks on regulations, duties, and new plans. It is intended to have meetings with the various sub-agencies and the agency force at various times of the year, and also with the special fields--such as the social workers, agricultural agents, and relief workers.

"At the next meeting which will be held the first of February, a definite program for each meeting will be outlined."

\* \* \* \* \*

SOURCE OF THE KLAMATH HOAX LETTERS

We reported in INDIANS AT WORK of January 15 an audacious hoax which had been perpetrated on the Klamath Indians in Northern California. A fake letter, allegedly signed by Representative Clarence F. Lea, of the First District of California, was circulated denouncing the Indian Reorganization Act and predicting dire consequences to the Indians if they adopted it. We did not say who perpetrated this hoax.

Responsibility for the letter has now been admitted by Mr. Frederick C. Collett, executive secretary of the organization called "Indians of California, Inc." Mr. Collett with elaborate but lame explanation, blames the matter on a clerical error.

Mr. Collett's organization continues to devote itself to efforts to force into the California Jurisdictional suit attorneys who can render no measurable service, but who would share generously in the award.

THE ORGANIZATION WORK BEGINS

By Walter V. Woehike

During the closing days of the year, six months after the passage of the Indian Reorganization Act, actual work started on the construction of constitutions and by-laws for three southwestern tribes, the Gila River Pimas, the Quechans of the Yuma Reservation in California and the San Carlos Apaches. On all three of these reservations the tentative drafts of constitutions were discussed with the tribes' councils and tribal leaders, by Superintendents and representatives from the Office of Indian Affairs. Every proposed clause and provision was gone over with a fine-toothed comb; every line was put under the magnifying glass, and every sentence was dissected, held against the light and studied from all angles to determine what future complications it might create. The result of these prolonged discussions was reduced to writing and sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to be studied by him and his staff. As a result of this scrutiny numerous improvements and alterations are being worked out which will be sent to the interested tribes for further study and discussion.

After all this preliminary work has been completed, the Commissioner plans to send more staff members to the three reservations to discuss with the members of the tribe the need for making changes suggested by him and by members of the tribes. After an agreement has been reached, a draft of the constitution will be made and submitted to all the members of the tribe at a series of local and general meetings before this document is submitted to

the vote of the tribe for final ratification.

These long and seemingly tedious discussions and negotiations are necessary in the first place because a constitution, once it is ratified and approved, becomes to all intents and purposes a law under the provisions of which the tribe must function for a long time to come. In the second place, the constitution definitely fixes the relations of the Secretary of the Interior to organized tribes. Therefore it behooves his representatives to be exceedingly careful, to keep in mind the endless administrative and legal problems that must be met and solved now if future complications are to be avoided.

This task of constitution-making should not be taken lightly and should not be rushed through in a hurry. In a sense, the constitution adopted by a tribe and approved by the Secretary is almost as important to its guidance and its future welfare as the Constitution which was made by the Fathers of the United States and which has been the bulwark of American liberty for a century and a half. It took sixty of the young country's best minds three months to put together this great historic document. Surely the leaders of the various Indian nations can well afford to labor patiently and continuously on a constitution which may govern the conduct of their tribal business for the next half century.

Among the staff members sent to the southwest was Paul Gordon, the Superintendent of Education of the 30,000 Indians in Alaska, where the native tribes constitute one-half of the total population. Mr. Gordon was able to relate to the various Indian leaders the experience of the Metlakatla Indians on the Annette Islands in southern Alaska. They have been running their

own affairs under a recognized constitution for many years. Under this constitution the Annette Islanders have been managing their reservation, both in the capacity of a city council and as the board of directors of a business corporation, with efficiency and without fights, frauds or fury, for decades. They have built up a large salmon cannery, owned by themselves and operated under lease by a canning company, which gives employment to the members of the colony and buys the fish they catch. The manner in which the Metlakatla handle their civic and business affairs and their relations with the Interior Department was explained by Mr. Gordon and proved to be of real help to the constitution builders.

During the conferences it became clear that there would be confusion worse than that at the Tower of Babel if a hundred tribes should adopt a hundred constitutions, each one differing radically from all others in structure, sequence, arrangement and wording. Accordingly it was recommended to the Commissioner that he cause to be prepared the outline of a model constitution, this outline to show in proper order the things that may be in every constitution, and its various clauses to be altered, changed, omitted or improved according to conditions peculiar to each reservation.

The Gila River Pimas were especially anxious to get their constitution written, ratified and approved as soon as possible. They have 5,000 acres of tribal land subjugated, irrigated and ready for cultivation. This land cannot be allotted. Hence they must set up, through their new constitution, machinery for assigning this area in small tracts for family use. Also, the Pimas are confronted by the usual heirship-land problem. They

were allotted years ago and many of the original allottees have died, leaving interests in their allotments to six, eight, twelve or more heirs. In many instances the heirs have not been able to agree on the use that should be made of the inherited allotment, with the result that over 3,000 acres of good, irrigated land, able to produce two crops a year, have produced nothing, lying fallow in the Arizona sun.

As soon as a constitution is adopted by the Pimas and the tribe is chartered as a corporation, the heirs will be able to turn in their various fractional interests and, when the sum of fractional interests equals a farm unit, receive in return an assignment of an equivalent amount of land in one piece on which to build homes and make a living.

Another benefit to the Pimas will- and all other tribes can - receive through the constitution and charter is the ability to put the now widely scattered individual allotments of the members of one family together in one farm. If the father, the mother and a son each has a ten-acre allotment, the three allotments in three different parts of the reservation, either the family must split or two allotments must be leased or all three are farmed inefficiently. Through the constitution and the charter the Pimas will have the chance to trade the three ten-acre pieces for one thirty-acre piece and live happily forever after.

But the task of laying the legal ground work for these important transactions cannot be rushed. What is done now at Sacaton, Yuma and San Carlos will blaze the trail for the organization of all other tribes. But they must be patient. Undue hurry now may produce buckets of trouble later.

AN INVESTIGATION IN THE INTERESTS OF LAND UTILIZATION AND ECONOMIC  
REHABILITATION

The Land Program of the Federal Emergency Relief has authorized the expenditure of some \$26,000 for an intensive investigation of land utilization and economic rehabilitation in the Southwest - specifically in the Pueblo areas.

At the moment a nucleus of the personnel for this investigation has been drawn up. Mr. H. M. Critchfield, former Agricultural Agent at Crow, in cooperation with Mr. Mark Radcliffe, Field Land Agent, will initiate a plan. Mr. James Stewart, Chief of the Land Division, will have charge of administration. Mr. Critchfield's experience with the investigation conducted under the auspices of the National Land Resources Board, and his wide acquaintance with many of the Indian problems, fit him particularly well for helping us through the initial stages of organization. He will confer with Mr. Radcliffe and make preliminary plans.

One Project Investigator, two Assistant Economists, one Soils Expert, one Grazing Expert, one Forester, two Draftsmen, one clerk stenographer and one stenographer will constitute the personnel of the unit. They will establish headquarters at Albuquerque.

The investigation will be intensive, and probably will encompass one or two sample areas in the Pueblos only. Later, if time permits, these investigations will be correlated to the whole

land problem of the Pueblos. For the most part, the problem to be solved will deal with human habitation of the land.

In a sense the recommendations resulting from this investigation will affect the whole Indian Office land acquisition program of the Southwest. It will be a justification of the land already purchased by showing the social benefits which will accrue to the Indians and specific detailed plans for economic reorganization.

On its more technical aspects the investigation is to have the direction of Mr. Calkins, Mr. Faris, Mr. Towers and Mr. Neuffer. Without help from those best acquainted with Pueblo conditions, our investigation would be meaningless.

Knowing how tremendously overburdened all of the regular Service employees are at the present time, the Office has deemed it advisable to send men especially assigned to this job, not because they are more capable of doing the work, but because it would be an impossible task for the regular Service men to execute this undertaking and do their own work as well.

THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION

By W. R. Centerwall

Superintendent, Tongue River Indian Agency

When the Tongue River Indian Reservation was allotted in the year 1930 many of the free grazing privileges that the Northern Cheyenne Indian had heretofore utilized were taken from him. Indeed, the interspersing of tribal and individually owned land, causing the much discussed checkerboard effect, practically eliminated the possibility of free grazing. As a consequence the Indian livestock growers began casting about for a way out of the dilemma. They wanted to be assured of ample range and at the same time to increase their efficiency in livestock propagation.

Fort Hall Used As A Model\*

After much discussion with the Indians, it was decided to organize a livestock association to be known as the Northern Cheyenne Stock Growers Association. Sample copies of the constitution and by-laws from the Fort Hall Livestock Association were obtained and a constitution

and by-laws was drawn up for the Northern Cheyennes, using the Fort Hall copy as a model. The association was finally organized on November 17, 1933. All association officers as well as the board of directors are enrolled members of the tribe and livestock owners.

Four Goals

The organization set up the following goals to be attained in the year 1934:

1. To enroll all Indian livestock owners in the Association and to have each enrolled member abide

\* \*See the January 1, 1935 INDIANS AT WORK for an account of the Fort Hall Livestock Association.

SCENES FROM AN INDIAN RANGE - COUNTRY OF THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE ASSOCIATION



Roundup - Indian-owned Cattle And Indian Riders



Indian Cowboys Ready For Circle

by the constitution and by-laws of the association.

2. To stimulate an interest in better care of cattle and livestock.

3. To increase cattle herds on the reservation by using better methods of care and propagation.

- a. By putting up sufficient hay for winter.
- b. By not butchering any suitable breeding stock.
- c. By complying with the association regulations in regard to breeding and care of livestock.

4. To hold two meetings during the summer months in each of the five districts on the reservation, assisted by the District Farmers,

the officers and directors of the association.

- a. To hold these meetings for the purpose of stimulating interest in various phases of the care of livestock, such as putting up hay, dehorning calves, salting, and protecting ranges.
- b. To hold a general meeting of all members of the Association in November, to discuss results of the past year and make plans for the coming year.

The above-mentioned goals were all attained with the exception of one; that of putting up sufficient feed or hay for winter. Since we were in the primary drought area and were also within the grasshopper infested area, very little hay was grown.

#### Over Two Hundred Indian Cattle Owners

A total of two hundred and sixty-seven cattle owners joined. Range totaling 63,927.41 acres was leased by the association. Five line riders were hired for a six months' period.

Due to the scarcity of feed, it seemed advisable to sell all but the better breeding cattle. As a result, five-hundred and fifty-nine cows,

seventy yearling heifers, four hundred and fifty-seven spring calves and four hundred and sixty-nine one and two year old steers were sold, leaving 2,104 head of young breeding cows for the nucleus of the new herd. In addition to the breeding stock, fifty-eight new bulls were purchased. These cattle are practically all pure bred Herefords.

#### Costs Only About Two Dollars Per Head

After all costs were figured up for the first year's operation it was found that a fee of \$1.08 per head would cover all expenditures.

This was paid by the individual members from proceeds of cattle sales, and the slate was again clear for the next year's operation.

The next problem to face the association was the matter of obtaining feed for wintering the breeding herd. Various agencies were interviewed and after much correspondence a loan of \$5,000 per month was obtained from the Farm Credit Loan Association. The officers and directors, as well as the Superintendent were required to sign

the note on this loan.

To date, one hundred tons of concentrate feed and two hundred tons of hay have been purchased for this winter's feeding operation, and another \$5,000 is available for other purchases. It is believed that this amount (\$10,000) will carry the cattle through the rest of the winter.



Through The Chute - Scene At A Corral On The Northern Cheyenne Range

#### The Association Thrives In Adverse Conditions

In spite of the adverse conditions, the worst in history, the livestock association members are proud of their accomplishments. They have carried through with a new organization and met all their obligations, when others have failed. We are now looking forward toward another year which we all hope will be more favorable. The members all realize that the livestock industry furnishes them their

only source of income and they are taking hold in a fine spirit of community cooperation.

But of more importance than the financial gains are the social values that have been derived from this enterprise. The Indians have developed leadership and followership among their own members. They are finding satisfaction through their achievements.

PUEBLO CHILDREN REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES IN AN INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBIT

Under the auspices of the College Art Association an exhibition of paintings and drawings by children is now being sent on tour to the leading art centers of the country. It is called "the first comprehensive international exhibition of children's paintings ever assembled". It includes work from forty-two countries - from Japan, Bali, Russia, Mexico, France, Spain, Ireland and many others. Seventeen paintings by Pueblo day school children make up the entire contribution of the United States.

An article published in the Waldorf-Astoria Magazine while the exhibition was showing in New York City says,

"In the United States, it appears that only the American Indian child was found to have characteristics distinctive enough to include in such a primitive show."

Even more interesting than the circumstance that the Pueblo children were the only Americans exhibiting is the fact that many of their paintings were made by the ancient technique of their people, by the use of "earth colors". And not only did the children use these colors. They made the paints themselves, as part of their art work in Indian Service day schools.

Miss Brandt, Supervisor of Elementary Education, Indian Service writes of the revival of the use of earth colors as follows:

"During the past year the Pueblo day school children, accompanied by teachers and frequently by parents, secured

the hills in the local New Mexico community to find the earth materials out of which they might produce colors they desired to use in their painting. The rich reds, browns and white colors had long been used by native women for painting designs on their pottery. Clay and sandstone were the most common source, yielding practically every color except strong greens and blues. Black was provided by using soot. Since not all colors were found in every locality, schools exchanged materials.

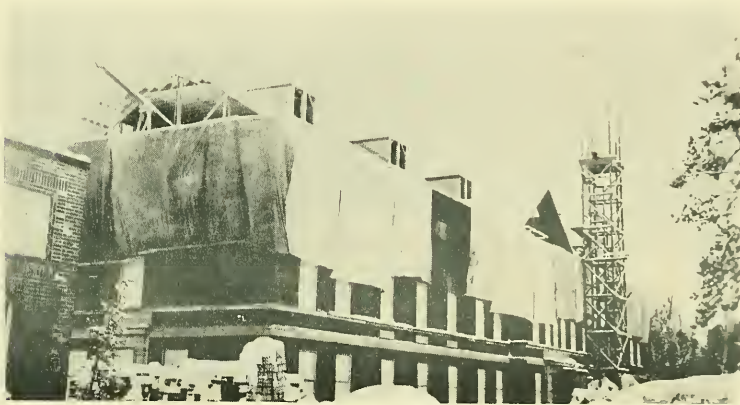
"The preparation of paints from clay and sandstone is a long and tedious process, involving, as it does, repeated pounding, grinding and sifting, to be followed by soaking in water over stated periods of time. The very thin film rising to the top of the water after sufficient soaking represents the pigment to be used in painting and is carefully skimmed, dried and placed in a glass container for future use. In preparation of a color for immediate use in painting the dry pigment is moistened with water and a bit of glue added to give the necessary adhesive quality.

"The arduous and protracted labor involved in the conversion of crude earth materials into pigments did not diminish the children's enthusiasm for their own colors. In fact, they prefer not using the commercial colors formerly provided. This enthusiastic confidence in their own materials doubtless contributes in a measure, at least, to the thoroughly unconscious self-assurance and the freedom and dash of Pueblo children's earth color paintings on simple brown paper."

The Pueblo paintings shown were selected from an exhibit of school children's work held in Albuquerque last spring. Miss Helen Kinnick, demonstration teacher for elementary education in the Northern and Southern Pueblos, was in charge of the display and made the preliminary selections. Paraje, San Idelfonso, San Juan, Santa Ana, Tesuque and Taos were represented in the international exhibit, which is for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the Little Red Schoolhouse, a progressive school in New York City.

STATE COOPERATION AND AN "ACT OF GOD"

The Consolidated Chippewa Sanatorium at Onigum, Minnesota, was completely destroyed by fire in the early morning of January 29, although without loss of life or injury to anyone, according to the brief telegraphic report received at the Office. This



Walls Up - The New Ah-gwah-ching Sanatorium On January 18, 1935

marked the passing of a landmark which has served, first for the training of young Indian minds and then for the rebuilding of the bodies of Indians afflicted with tuberculosis. It was an old frame structure originating in Spanish-American War days as a boarding school. It was reconstructed and converted to sanatorium purposes in 1924, serving in that capacity with various improve-

ments from time to time until its destruction.

While much was accomplished in this old building in the way of relief to the Indian patients, it was not without taking a toll from the nurses and other employees. The institution was supported from Chippewa tribal funds and inadequate appropriations precluded the provision of proper equipment, facilities and personnel. This resulted in overworking the staff, with a consequent lowering of their resistance and several cases of tuberculosis developed among them. Funds were obtained during the past few years for additional nurses and attendants, which permitted much-needed relief.

The poor condition and general arrangement of the building for sanatorium purposes made it inadvisable to expend any large amounts for remodeling. So an appropriation of \$50,000 was obtained for the fiscal year 1930 to construct an entirely new sanatorium building. After a careful study of the situation, it was decided that such an expenditure was inadvisable in connection with the old plant, and the suggestion was offered that an addition be made to the Minnesota State Sanatorium at Ah-gwah-ching, near Walker, Minnesota. An allocation of \$250,000 was obtained from the Public Works Administration for the construction of a building to care for the one hundred and seventeen patients at Ah-gwah-ching, with a view to completely replacing the old Consolidated Chippewa Sanatorium.

INDIANS AT WORK ON THE AH-GWAH-CHING SANATORIUM



Getting Started - Construction Scene November 14



After Two Weeks - Construction On November 26

The plans were developed and the construction contract was awarded in October, 1934, providing for completion in two hundred and seventy-five days. Ground was broken at ten-thirty in the morning of October 31, and, despite severe weather, unusually good progress has been made. At the end of December, the project was twenty-five per cent completed. At this rate, the building will be completed and ready for occupancy by the end of April, some three or four months ahead of the time allowed by the general contract and allowances for extra work.

An agreement was reached with the Minnesota State Board of Control, whereby Indian patients were to be accepted at the State Sanatorium at any time after construction was begun on this new project. All of the bed patients from the old sanatorium were immediately transferred to the State institution at the time of the fire, although the contract with the State to cover hospitalization is not yet actually completed. The brief report received indicates that the ambulant patients were discharged to their homes, but they, with any others who desire sanatorium treatment, will be accepted in the State Sanatorium upon execution of the contract and all will be transferred to the new building when it is ready.

SIoux DESIGNS AND THEIR ORIGINS

By Carrie Alberta Lyford

Associate Supervisor of Home Economics, Indian Service

Though the handicrafts of the Sioux Indians do not show so wide a range of activity nor so rich a history as do the handicrafts of the Southwest Indians, their work on skins bears such close relation to the tribal practices observed when the buffalo ranged over the plains, that this quill work and beadwork becomes inseparable from the story of the tribe. Not only were all edible portions of the buffalo used as food, but the skins and tendons were also turned to a practical purpose, the women using them in making robes, bags, and clothing for their homes and families. The tanning of the skins and the fashioning of the bags and robes occupied much of the time of the women when in camp.

The Indian Women Were The Designers

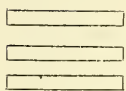
As with the women of other tribes the Sioux women always strove to add touches of beauty to the articles which they fashioned for use, and their robes, buckskin coats and bags from earliest times were decorated with painted designs and with quill and beadwork. The beauty of the quills was enhanced through the use of rich natural dyes. Natural products filled the needs of the early handicraft workers, and great ingenuity was shown in preparing them for use. Hours

of patient labor were put in the tanning of hides and in the fashioning of the earliest beads from bones and stones.

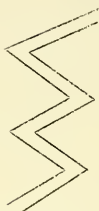
With the coming of the seventeenth century explorers European manufactured beads were substituted for the natural products formerly used, and a new phase of handicraft work began. Due to the perishable nature of the skins and the nomadic life of the Sioux there is little record left of their early work.

SIOUX DESIGNS

Sioux designs are made up of straight lines, continuous, crossing, or joining at angles of different degrees, chiefly right angles.



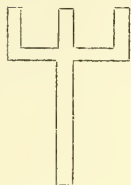
Trails



Lightning



Dragon Fly

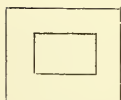


Full-of-points



Horse Tracks

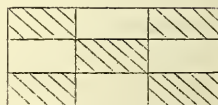
Squares and oblongs are much used on Sioux designs, frequently surrounded by a border of contrasting color.



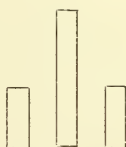
Bag



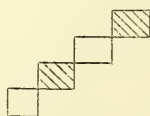
Filled-up



Tripe



Three row



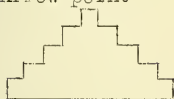
Twisted

Cross, star, or  
four directions

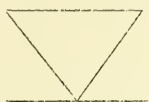
Triangles may be equilateral, isosceles, or right angled.  
In beadwork they are necessarily serrated.



Pointed or  
Arrow point



Cut-out, hill  
or mountain.



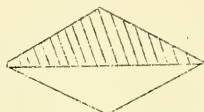
Leaf



Tipi



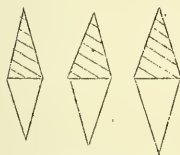
Isosceles  
Triangle



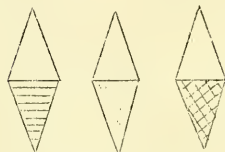
Diamond



Hour glass



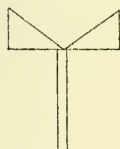
Feathers  
(in two colors)



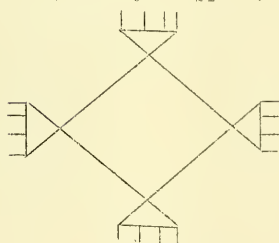
Whirlwind  
(usually stippled)



Arrow



Forked tree



Turtle



Vertebrae

and we learn of it only through what has been transmitted to the later generations.

That the Sioux handicraft work never reached a high stage of artistic excellence is no doubt due both to the mediums through which they worked and to the narrow range of interests which their handicrafts were fashioned to serve. The early substitution of commercial beads and dyes contributed to check the development of their native art.

Though the Sioux women used the primary colors well, and worked out

designs in good proportions, they seldom applied their handiwork to home adornment or to enhancing the beauty of their camp life. Their best efforts were devoted to ceremonial costumes or to fittings to be used in the adornment of the chieftan and his family. These limited objectives failed to call out the highest expressions of beauty, however much they may have led to skill in lavish display. Skins of velvety softness, shining quills dyed in brilliant colors, and beads that could be worked into elaborate designs afforded means for decorating the individual and his possessions handsomely.

### The Origin of Forms

The forms of the Sioux designs unquestionably derived from the medium in which they were first worked out. As the stiff porcupine quills with their needle-like ends were applied to the soft skins, rows of straight parallel lines, squares, oblongs and triangles readily took shape. Diagonal lines were less easily worked out, and curves were almost impossible to form. In order to show the diagonal and the curved line it was necessary to make each succeeding quill applied to the pattern a little shorter than the former one. In the bead embroidery done with the lazy stitch, which was probably first used in imitation of the quill work, this transition is accomplished by adding a bead or more to each row as the diagonal line is extended or by taking one or more away as the diagonal grows closer to the apex of the triangle. The Sioux bead-work is thus characterized by steps

or serrated triangles, due to the gradual lengthening of the line to form a diagonal. The hill or mountain figure thus formed is frequently repeated and used as a border.

The diamond and the hour glass, both enclosed by diagonal lines, are the favorite motifs in the elaborate patterns used by the Sioux quill and bead workers. The diamond is frequently shown in two colors, and appears to be made up of two triangles, united at the base, while the hour glass shows two triangles united at the apex. The diamond and the hour glass are usually ornamented with triangles or with forked designs, which are added at the corners or angles of these forms.

Forked designs characterize much of the Sioux work. Three or four points extend at right angles from a bar or from the base of a triangle on the opposite side of

which extends a long arm or stem. When a forked design is used at each end of the stem the trident form results. This is much used as decoration in combination with other designs, two trident forms parallel to one another often being placed at the side of a large design.

Though the equilateral triangle and the isosceles triangle appear with great frequency in the Sioux designs, the right-angled triangle is probably the one which is most characteristic of their work. Two right-angled triangles, facing

each other, are very often used at the points of the diamond or at the apex of other triangles to provide additional decoration. Groups of right-angled triangles with bases or sides parallel form the vertebrae design which is much used on moccasins.

The isosceles triangle is often worked in two colors, one half light, while the other half is of a darker color. The triangles are also worked out in solid colors. Frequently a border of one color surrounds the center, solidly worked in another color.

### Colors

The Sioux women chose the bright primary colors for their designs, using a white or light blue background, which set each design out sharply. Today a great range of colors is used, and softer effects are sought. Black has been introduced into the bead embroidery work as it increases the commercial value of the article, because of the note of style it introduces. Justification for the use of black

in Sioux beadwork may be found in the tradition that black beads were used before the dark blue beads became available. There is a ready market for the bag which is beaded on a skin that has been dyed black, as it can find place in the wardrobe of the average woman, but such a piece has little value as illustration of the native art handed down from previous generations.

### Symbolism

The extent to which symbolism was expressed through Sioux designs is largely a matter of conjecture. The woman who wished to tell the story of her adventurous husband's exploits probably introduced the feather design, to show that he had counted coup, and the horse track design, to indicate that he had taken many horses. The tent design, the ceremonial pipe, the leaf and

other designs could easily have served as symbols, and made possible the recording of interest events, or the picturing of a symbolic dream, but the Sioux women who have had the opportunity to study in the mission and Government schools for the past two generations and more, can tell their stories more easily in the written word, and the older women no longer have tales of prowess to re-

port proudly, as the Sioux continues to wear his war bonnet on ceremonial occasions, and wisely, as he

may participate in the discussions held in the tribal councils.

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#### THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS REPORTS

The January 15, 1934 INDIANS AT WORK carried an account of the appointment of a committee to study the whole range of the problem of marketing Indian arts and crafts, to the double end that the genuine and beautiful in Indian art should be preserved and safe guarded, and that the economic possibilities for the Indians contained in the sale of their art and craft objects should be thoroughly explored.

This committee has now presented its report and recommendations and a bill is being prepared for presentation to Congress embodying these recommendations. Further news will be published in these pages later.

The committee was headed by James W. Young, Professor of Business History, University of Chicago, and included the following members: Kenneth M. Chapman, Oliver LaFarge, Diego Abaita, Leslie Van Ness Denman, Charles de Y. Elkus, Lorenzo Hubbell, Thomas H. Dodge and Barton I. Staples.

A PERMANENT EXHIBIT OF INDIAN ART AT THE INDIAN OFFICE

The representation of the Indian Service at the Century of Progress in Chicago the summer of 1934 and its participation in the Southeastern Fair in Atlanta, Georgia, in October of this last year has made possible the beginning of a permanent art exhibit for the Washington headquarters of the Indian Service. Miss Edna Groves, Supervisor of Home Economics has had charge of assembling this display.

The exhibits in Chicago and Atlanta were planned to show the best of the present day Indian crafts. This was done in order to increase sales for the Indians and also as a matter of education to the public. It is realized, of course, that people generally do not appreciate the fact that the Indians today still have worthwhile crafts and have preserved through the generations many of the skills of their ancestors.

The exhibits were intended partly to show that the best of the Indian crafts can be used with conventional home furnishings, just as any other piece of pottery, basketry or painting which has artistic worth.

These collections will be kept intact in the Washington headquarters as a representation for the Office and for exhibit use, as demands are made for this kind of material. One display has already been made in the Interior Department and another will soon

be made at the Wardman Park Hotel for the Progressive Education Association.

At the present time the exhibit is predominantly Southwestern. While there are a few pieces from other areas, it is hoped, as time passes, to make it representative of the entire Indian country. The cooperation of all the field group in the selection of materials for this exhibit will be appreciated. It is not planned to have a large exhibit and one or two desirable pieces of a kind, whether it be pottery, leather and bead work, basketry or other crafts, is sufficient.

Miss Amelia White of the National Association on Indian Affairs presented the Office with the materials shown at the exhibitions in Paris and Seville. There are very old and rare specimens in this collection and plans are now being made properly to catalogue and place the showing.

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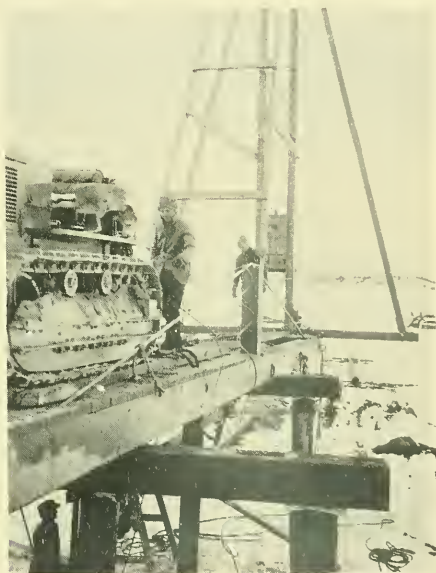
The Cover Design. The cover design for this issue of INDIANS AT WORK is submitted by Bob Hofsinde. It is a Pueblo shield and symbolizes a prayer for strength and knowledge. The figures used are the buffalo horns and the sun symbol above the Milky Way, and the bear's feet below.

# INDIANS BUILD BRIDGES AT LOW COST

District Road Engineer, F. Marion Wilkes, Road District Number Four, writes the Office of the low cost of bridge construction in his territory, as done by a pile driver unit designed in his office and built by Indian day labor. He says,

"Work was begun late in November, 1932 and the driver was com-

which was across the Pueblo Colorado Wash near the Hubbell Store at



Close-up Of Indian Workmen, Power Unit and Pile Driver, Ganado Bridge

pleted about the middle of December and moved to the first bridge site,

Ganado. This bridge is three hundred twenty-four feet long, eighteen

SCENES FROM THE GANADO BRIDGE - BUILT BY INDIANS WITH A SERVICE PILE DRIVER



The Completed Bridge, Looking West



The Crew That Built The Bridge - Fifteen Indians and Three White Men

feet wide and is constructed of Douglas fir throughout. The bridge was finished the following January and filled a long felt want, as this particular wash is very treacherous and many cars and trucks, loaded and empty, were lost in the quick-

sand prior to the construction of the bridge, the last car lost being a new Pontiac Sedan owned by a truck driver who had passed over the wash several times per week in the five years previous. This happened only a short time before beginning construction.

#### A Very Low Cost

"This unit has run nearly continuously since it was put in service and has driven forty-three bridges with a total length of 5,211 feet; composed of three hundred and fifteen bents with an average length of one hundred and twenty-one feet per bridge. The bridges varied from one span, two bents to twenty-three spans, twenty-four bents, on nineteen foot centers and constructed

at a cost of not to exceed \$35 per foot with all costs taken into consideration, including depreciation of the unit. This is about one-third and not to exceed one-half the cost of contracted bridges of the same type of construction. The unit has paid for itself several times over in savings to the Government with a better type of bridge than those formerly contracted in the area by the Service.

#### Careful Records Kept

"A complete record of each bridge is kept, which includes a plan and profile of the site, the length of the pile below the cutoff, the penetration, the date when begun and finished, the materials used and, as additional work is done on the bridge, it is added to the record. This record will give us valuable information on the life of

the various parts and materials of a bridge and will enable us to keep up the maintenance on such bridges better than if trusted to someone's memory or a casual inspection. The tendency is usually to pay no attention to a bridge until it fails at some point and demands immediate attention, rather than give it periodic maintenance and inspection."

INDIANS BUILD A COMMUNITY HOUSE AT PICURIS PUEBLO

"Perhaps the crowning achievement for the Pueblo is their community house. When the house was first mentioned, it was agreed by almost every one that it should be large and spacious enough for every use the people might wish to make of it. It was thought that a set of carpenter tools might be secured together with a set of blacksmith tools for the men. Looms were to be built for the women. It was to be a place for quilting and beadwork, and where they could carry on community canning when the season for green vegetables was here. It was to be the center for social functions. Adobes cannot be made in winter so it was their intention to wait till next summer, but advice was received that it would be better to begin at once. Consequently the people had to do the best they could. One of the men of the pueblo, Jose Lopez, let the people have an old building fifteen feet by thirty feet for the purpose. The men did a very desirable job of remodeling this old wreck into an attractive building quite suitable for a community center. The overseer for this work was Roman Martinez. The manner in which the people of the community responded was commendable. It gives hope of permanent value being achieved. The women did an excellent piece of work in plastering the walls and paving the floor." Charles W. McGilberry, Day School Teacher, Picuris.

# FROM IECW PROGRESS REPORTS

New Year In At Yakima. Field work is not progressing as fast as it should due to bad weather, a snow plow has gotten within four miles of our camp so it will be just a matter of a few days when the Beetle Control work will be in full force again.

A skiing tournament and camp talent program was held New Year's Eve, the skiing lasted until 9:30 and rest of the evening was spend at tap dancing, games, mock mariages and vaudeville. A supper was served at midnight and the boys of Camp 2 gave the New Year a rousing welcome. Dave Ward.

Civilian Amusement Company At Nett Lake. Saturday night we had our first show put on by the Civilian Amusement Co. Two hundred and fifty-five people bought tickets for the show and were surprised to hear and see a satisfactory evening's entertainment. We will be glad to continue this bright spot in the week for the remainder of the dreary winter months. Tomorrow night we are having a dance following the show.

Tuesday night Rev. Westberg, a Missionary Minister, paid us his usual weekly visit.

Thursday night we played another league basketball game, our opponent being Greaney. It was a one-sided victory for our team, and numerous laughs for the spectators.

Friday evening the checker tournament proved an interesting attraction for eight elderly IECW enrolled men. With a pass to the Saturday show and the camp checker championship as prizes these men attack tournament play with a seriousness and concentration that make watching the game very exciting. It took the cleverness of a Carlyle athlete and long hours to decide that John O. Razor was the best checker player in our camp. Marvin E. Dillman

Warm Except For Blizzard At Fort Belknap. Weather for the week has been fairly warm for this time of the year, with the exception of a blizzard and sub-zero weather Sunday morning.

The new Community Hall which is now partially completed was inaugurated Friday night when they held old-time Indian dances. This affair was to be held during Christmas week but due to the cold weather and the hall not being finished it was postponed. There was a large attendance of Indians from all parts of the reservation.

The hall is 48 x 100 feet long, and for the first time the community will have a meeting place large enough for its needs. IECW has helped in every possible way in the construction of this hall and we have installed electric lights from our camp plant. The tribal council has agreed to allow the men from camp the use of the hall for basketball and other activities. Pressie Ring.

Tribal Law Enforcement At Tule River. Am now trying to get the Tribal Council name a committee whose business it will be to attempt the enforcement of the liquor laws. It is to be hoped that three men may be found in the reservation who are willing to be on that Committee, and will be on the lookout for infractions. C. H. Packor.

Storm Country At Red Lake. When we spoke of upper Minnesota this past week, we spoke in terms of the "Storm Country". Three of the five working days were put down on the weather man's chart as snow and wind. This week added approximately seven inches of snow in the woods. On this account the roads were in poor condition, and thus it hindered the trucks in transportation of men.

This project on the main highway, which is the Parkway Clearing, has more than fitted into the program on occasions where conditions are such that other jobs cannot be reached.

On a visit of this work, a great improvement can be distinguished at once. The crew has completed about forty-five stations up to date.

A crew of men along with an engineer, are busy mapping out the roads of the Point. More of this work will be heard of in a later report.

Classes in Forestry, Art, Woodcraft, Current History, and Health are now in full swing. Every night of the week has a scheduled program.

We are not overlooking the entertaining part of the program. Demonstrations will be given by the Agency Doctor, and nurses on the art of care, and putting first aid to different accidents.

Talkies every Thursday night. We are busy at this camp. S. S. Gurneau.

Machines And Men At Mescalero. The machine has reached another switchback and is making a fast time. The Cletrac 80 and the big grader were transfer to Three River to began its work on that location.

The operators on the Cletrac 55 are Joe Green and David Kazhe and Benny Burns as an Assistant to Joe Green and he is taking a great interest in learning how to operate the machine. On the "Cat" 50, its drivers are Richard Mcgoosh and Alton Peso, and are doing fine in fixing up the road.

The Compressor Crew are composed of one operator and four hammer men who are taking lots of interest in putting a hole through a rock. Its operator is Frederick Abeita.

The hand crew which are clearing brush is being run by Mr. Abel Nori a man of great ambitions. The other crew which are helping in fixing up the road is been run by Mr. Zeb Brooks, he sees to it that the job is well done and the men taken care of.

Tom Ahmie is the head man in building the cabin and his crew is doing a good job of Cabin work. Our truck driver Mr. Herbert Ray has been fixing his truck for couple of days because of not having any help from

anyone.

So far there has been no serious accidents happen in this camp, which show that the men are well taken care of and also well fed. Ray Johnson.

Good Sport At Devil's Lake.  
Our basket ball team won another game during the week. This time from Cando. They have made a good record and play a good clean game wherever they go. Edwin C. Losby.

Good Spirit At Five Civilized Tribes. One is impressed by the spirit of the men who work in this camp. In spite of poverty, hardship and troubles they are cheerful, show a fine attitude toward their work and seem to appreciate that it is a privilege to be given the opportunity to work for their families. They take pride in doing good work. Work, the gift of the gods, ought to be given to every man who wants it.

Reforestation, general clean-up and camp maintenance are old familiar friends to this camp and the men know how to care for these projects with ease and efficiency.

Because the weather man was in a good humor the boys of the camp were able to get outdoors and indulge in a basket ball game or perhaps it might be called a football scrimmage on a basket ball court. These young fellows have plenty of free energy and they enjoy all competitive games. Indians are by nature endowed with a lyric grace that makes them unexcelled in sports. It is a pleasure to watch them in their games. B. C. Palmer.

Ice At Sac And Fox. We have started on our insect pest control project which includes burning the waste material of the black locust stands which are badly infested with black locust Borer. Also includes felling, barking, and burning the bark of oak and elm trees that are badly hurt by two-lined borer.

A rain fell when the temperature was at twenty degrees above zero, consequently freezing and covering everything with a half-inch of ice, and making it exceedingly difficult to drive a car or even to stand up. Several men have been bruised in falls but fortunately none badly hurt as yet. Fred Anderson.

Trouble Shooters At Standing Rock.  
Bids for fourteen new phones for this agency have been asked for and with their installation service on all our lines will be greatly improved. Immediately after completing the installation of these instruments will come the job of repairing and rebuilding the old sets. This work will be done by the men who have shown, by their work, in all phases of actual construction, their interest and willingness. Several of the boys have expressed a desire to learn more and familiarize themselves with the inner workings of the telephone and this will afford them that opportunity, which in turn should produce at least one or two first class trouble shooters capable of properly maintaining the lines and phones at this Agency.

At least they seem eager to commence this practical schooling and diagnose the ailments of several troublesome sets now in use. A. C. Chisholm.

Figures From Colville. The reservation has been a beehive of activity since the last Skookum-Wawa was issued. It might be interesting to note what has been accomplished in the Emergency Conservation Camps to December 31, 1934, which is shown in the following:

Telephone lines built, 280 miles; Fire Breaks, ten miles; Roadside clearing, sixty-five miles; Lookout houses, eight; Fighting fires, 3,377 man days; Fire suppression, 393 man days; Truck trails built, 219 miles; Horse Trails built, sixty-eight miles; Rodent control, 161,689 acres; Timber reconnaissance, 103,059 acres; Vehicle bridges, thirty-nine.

It is expected that the ECW will continue after April 1, but no positive assurance to that effect has come from the Washington Office. Skookum-Wawa.

A Dream At San Carlos. With so much accomplished already, all the Indians are hoping that this ECW work go on. Not only until the depression has raised its last ugly cloud of doubt, enabling them all to secure employment elsewhere at better wages, but beyond that time, for the more serious-minded of them realize that this is not merely relief from unemployment, but that we have builded a dream, that would in time, with sufficient funds, come true, enabling all who wished to see to gaze upon the best improved and largest stock ranch in the United States, if not in the entire world.

When this work ends, as end it must, I will always take pride in

what my men have succeeded in doing under my direction. I feel that after I have gone from the Service, that many of these people who are after all a rather undemonstrative people, will remember me at times with kindly feelings toward me. I value that feeling more than the satisfaction of having helped to teach them to be self reliant. Keene  
A. Ebright.

Indians At Work At Hopi. Albert Tsinnie is getting along well with his job and he should finish on schedule.

Stutters job looks fine, in spite of the bad weather the past week and week end he has not been particularly hampered by dirt sticking to the scrapers by frozen earth, in fact all of the crews came off exceptionally well for the amount of moisture that came down.

San Wilson started project 98-C this week it looks as though it will be a good job. E. T. Hall.

The Navajos Keep Order For Themselves. Theodore Chester, Mounted Policemen from Chambers district, arrested six Navajos from Sanders and Chambers for drinking and disturbing the peace, drunkenness.

Tanes Zahne Tso and Charlie Badane helped the Agency policemen, Philip Draper of Chin Lee. They rounded up three Navajos for gambling and other charges.

Salago Nez arrested two Indians near the Saw Mill for drunkenness.

John Kee brought in a man from Mexican Springs, and another from

Divide Store vicinity for drinking and disturbing the peace.

Hoska Thompson was detailed this week as Jail Keeper at the Agency jail, also Theodore Chester.

Joe Walker left for the Colorado River Reservation as a special representative to look over some land for proposed settlement by some of the Navajos. Henry Gatewood.

Moving Dirt At Low Cost, San Xavier. Four hundred and ninety cubic yards of earth was moved into the form of earth checks, spreaders and terraces on our Erosion Control Project this week. The total cost for moving this dirt for the week was less than ten cents per cubic yard. The lower cost per yard this week was due to more fresnos being added to the job in place of the small type scrapers.

Fifteen man-days were used in the planting of the newly broken ground. Three hundred trans-plants each of spiny aster and willow were placed above check dams and spillways of terraces. About two hundred and fifty cuttings of tamarisk were also set out to propagate. The planting crew is being supervised by Mr. H. E. Collins of the Sells Agency. C. T. Altfillisch.

One Hundred Per Cent Indian Reports From Shoshone. We are now on dam No. 21 and it won't take long to complete this dam. I have four horse plow team and six four horse teams for fresnos. We are working hard, the boys are anxious to work another year. Our supply of water for the people and teams is our greatest problem but the

work goes on nevertheless for all who want to work. White O. Goggles, Assistant Leader.

We have moved on to dam No. 22 and it will be finished in short order, as we have twenty teams working. We hope we can finish this dam before the heavy wet snow falls we have had several light snow flurries but not serious enough to hold up the job. Charles W. Bell, Assistant Leader.

All family camps have left Dams 13 and 14. The reservoir crew has done some very valuable work, North of Little Wind River which takes in the Big Horn Draw and Johnstown district, and expect to continue the good work in the other districts of this reservation. On this, our home and reservation, will be water for our stock where before there was no hope for our stock due to the lack of water. John Little, Leader.

Moved away from Fort Washakie January 15 after having the three cats wired and inspected the wiring job on the caterpillars will have to be checked again as we are constantly burning out bulbs. Will be ready to move Saturday, January 18. Had one scraper layed up four hours with broken trip lever. Don't see how we can carry on this work successfully without some way to get material when we need it badly, as it is if some little thing breaks we have to shut down the Cat and wait for a truck to get here. As we have one truck that is running between two other camps, we only see it once a day when it brings our gas and water. Ernest Posey, Sub-Foreman.

The Shoshone Crew on dam No. 15

is doing fine work. The men a new and green to dam construction but they are willing to work and learn. By our building this dam here it will make the range around it very valuable to our stock and this reservation. Mike Goggles, Senior Assistant Leader.

Please remember that the above report are handed to me by the men who signed them, I am putting them in my report so that you may have first hand information of what they are doing. All this work is 100% Indian therefore it is only fair that the reports on these dams should be 100% Indian. What more proof is needed to show what the Conservation has done for these men? Their entire attitude and outlook on life has changed since this work started. R. G. Pankey, Trail Locator.

Camp And Work At Cheyenne And Arapaho. The conduct of our camp activities by the members has been excellent this week and also the routine of the camp has also been well observed. The regular Bible study hour with our field missionary instructing was again observed this week by several members of the camp.

Progress in our field work this week is excellent.

The soil-saving dam in nearing completion, the members will put on the finishing touches next week. Walter Fire.

Saving The Timber At Pine Ridge. The Beetle-Bug project has been started this past week and this project has been the most worth-

while project that we have as yet undertaken toward the protection of our timber. This insect that we are at the present time fighting has done more harm to our timber than any other type of insect. We feel grateful to all who have made it possible for us that we might in some way preserve our timber, and we realize that this has been the greatest measure as yet taken toward preserving the timber, and so with the opportunity given us we shall endeavor to do all that we can in eradicating this pest.

We are working in the area within the buffalo pasture at the present time as quite a number of trees within the pasture are insect infested and needs to be attended to, within the next few days we shall have the area within the buffalo pasture cleaned out. Frank A. Stoldt.

In Honor Of The Team At Truxton Canon. We are to have a banquet at the Truxton Canon School at Valentine, in honor of our all-victorious football team. The team and the band will be the guests of honor. Our Superintendent, Guy Hobgood will be one of the speakers. After the banquet we will have a dance in the school auditorium. We hope that this will be as successful as our football season. We will have another guest of honor, Mayor Jimmy Stahler of Peach Springs, Arizona. We have had a good deal of support from Peach Springs, and Valentine. The members of these two communities have always given us the best of support in all of our activities. Charles F. Barnard.

Pines At Santa Clara. We dug out from roots fourteen - ten feet pine

trees and hauled to Santa Fe Indian School by two trucks for transplanting them. We only work four days this week. Monday 21, just to cold, lay off all men.

We taken over two dozen pictures of the old trail and the new finished truck trail and the men, teams, and tractor all at work.

We use three trucks for transportation men back and forth.  
Herman Velarde and Joseph F. Tafoya

Work At The Blacksmith Shop At Zuni. I worked this week sharpening the ECW two men cross cut saw and worked at the blacksmith shop cleaning the place down there and digging post hole by the warehouse.

I have only one man helping me this week. Willie Zuni.

Tribute To The Powderman At Haulapai. Due to the fact that our Powderman, Indian Mike Matuthanya has done such good work on the digging of our Well project No. W-45, we wish to make a change in the name of this project, hereafter we will refer to this project as W-45, and it will come under the name of Mike's Well. Matuthanya would be a very beautiful name for this well since it is located in a very beautiful section of the reservation, but it isn't everybody that can pronounce this name so we chose his first name. Mike has done excellent work on the cribbing of this well. Charles F. Barnard.

#### REPORT OF A DENTAL SURVEY OF THE SEMINOLES OF FLORIDA

In Florida there are six hundred Seminole Indians. Dr. Weston A. Price, of Cleveland, has just come back from examining those living at the edges, reached by "civilization" and its conveniences, and especially its dietary, and those living in the cypress swamps, who are the "wild" Seminoles and eat largely the diets of old times.

Dr. Price, whose studies of primitive races have taken him all over the world, reports an atrocious amount of dental decay in the first or "peripheral" group, and an almost perfect dentition in the "wild" group living in the swamps. We will give further details in some future issues of INDIANS AT WORK.





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